

Notes For Slavery

Course to be kept for Next year

Power + Slavery.

Three Questions to be answered

- I What Political Situation kept the slave situation functioning?
- ② What Legal Powers were given to masters to keep the total Power structure intact?
- ③ How was power distributed on the plantations and what psychological symbols did we use to pull on this arrangement.

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prediction they had to
allow for some Imperial
meddling: But they had
to reduce this to a minimum

Oligarchs have three
main characteristics.

I They try to control the
flows of Power.

II They try to keep in
intimate relation all the
Important Officers

III They develop a life
style that both begins and
then shows O power and
also attempts to justify
it

I Lecture on Power and Slavery Power.

Answer to Question I

In British Islands. the answer lies in the Assembly System.

An Oligarchy designed to protect their "rights & property" by possessing the right to elect only such forms of legislation as give them the power they wanted over their slaves.

And they wanted Imperial Protection: but not Imperial Supervision
To secure Imperial

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to a living action was intended for
power not for persons

The four whom we
found but not agreed.

They were free in the sphere
of the law but not agreed
in the sphere of the law.

They were classic water-
marked men: looked at from
the top they were being
washed down. looked at

from the bottom they were
being washed up. Hence
except in Antigua they
could not vote in elections
and in Antigua they
were so hedged around

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What gave the West Indian
white oligarchy their
firm grasp on our outlook
was their common base
of their society: Slavery.

"The population of the
West Indian was hetero-
geneous in origin &
station but the ruling
class was homogeneous
in character."

Politically the Slaves
were property: or much
they were represented
by their masters in the
Assembly on the old
18th Century Charter political

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with criticism that the vote was a sham without a substance.

Explain the desire of white citizens, small and middle scale farmers who had votes and the narrowness of the base of political power when the issue of the power moved

Ordinary white citizens could vote in elections to the Assembly or for the parish. And could share as Town.

The small group of white men of interest

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the nobles; nobles,
Churchwardens, clergy,
commissioners or Law officers,
judges, justices of the peace.
Filled almost every house
we Office of Government
"Influence was necessary
to gain appointments and
appointments increased
influence." so that the
members of the Assembly were
the natural leaders of the
small white elite.

Pluralism was rare
among them due to

① Their desire for peace

+ Profit

② The smallness of the

⑦

members.

The people then became
of the country joined hands
with the people and then
in forming the new organization
also members and other-
wise were also coming
into the Assembly at the
end of the 18th Century.

The cohesion of them
was growing away to a new
cohesion of state.

The property qualification
in the Island
was to give way by the end
of the 18th Century to an
almost purely social
qualification. and on

Slavery

I now regard as slavery

I want. This due to

declining number of whites

and a refusal to accept

free coloreds to the prin-

ciple of Slavery

Roman Catholics were

also admitted to full

share of political rights

at a time when this was

still being refused in

England.

To preserve the stability

of the slave system the

white would not include

persons of color in their

Slavery.

What they

followed was an unbroken

conflict within the oligarchy
especially as the Colonels
were increasing in numbers
and were in education.

which

Then control of the political
system gave them a united
voice with the whole social system.

They made the laws: and
they administered them:

They could not be in power

if a separation of powers
or the way was destruction
of power.

In times of distress or in the
whole armed force were
at their disposal. and

They used their position of

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power & influence in education
of power.

They were the free Colonies
allowed to intrude on the
obligation before Freedom
came to the slaves

Free Colonies acquiring

property and even education,

but up to end of 18th Century,

debated from then in

politics

But they were bound to

Complain of their exclusion

in proportion as they felt

they strengthen

The white position was

due in part to the assumption

in that to grant political

participation to the Colonies

wrote their grievances but refused
to take action. The Secretary

of state took the same attitude.

The free Colonies did the
same thing in 1820 Elections

and they were refused in the
same way. But it is true

they appointed their own
agent in England to defend

their cause and became

in the 1820's the activity

the Free Colonies in the American

Congress ended with the attack

on the Slavery system by the

humanitarians in England the

white gradually gave way

and equality before the law

of free men was proclaimed

was to upset the long-established
relationship ~~between~~ of social
inferiority and wealth - the
Hart made a Home Society
in ~~Montreal~~ Montreal
in 1811. Total white popul-
ation was 450.

The free Colonists voted in
the election of 1813 - but
because they had been previ-
ously permitted to but because
many of them had by then
the superior property qualifica-
tion.

But the new Assembly voted
the election and the free
Colonists petitioned the Governor
General who was sympathetic

before the Abolition of Slavery took place.

White Strategy:

① To blunt the edge of Abolitionist criticism of Slavery by making the free Colonies just users of the system

② To make Free Colonies share holders defenses of Slavery by ~~going~~ identifying their cause with the cause of the whole

In other words to make Conventions of the Free Colonies by making political connections to them.

The Free Colonies did not change the system it is

many enlarged to get better.

But they did achieve

one thing: they made women

valued as a criterion for

political knowledge and then

made it impossible to make

women or franchise

as a condition of the right

to vote.